

**HOW WAR COOKS MADE THEMSELVES BELOVED BY THE SOLDIERS**—The problem of making bricks without straw was solved, it is said, by the war cooks. They made porridge out of army biscuits, croquettes from bully beef, rice rissoles, amazing savories from tins of sardines and bloater paste.

"They seemed always cheerful," writes Lieut. J. B. Morton. "I do not remember ever to have met a surly cook. I have a picture in my mind of cooks that stood near Harley street on the La Bassee sector, and of cooks that always had a cheery word at the worst of times. Day after day they cooked the meals under shell fire; and once, when a cooker was hit, they sent up a report that there had been an accident to the tea, and that it would be brought up later. That is all they said about it; and the tea was brought up later. I saw them again in a ghastly wood in Picardy. They were still cheerful, and still at the same work."

"They do not get many medals, and the thrill of battle is rare for them, but they are proud of the appreciation of the men. As I write they are moving forward with the army of occupation, in the highest spirits, trying to keep those quaint old cooks up to the speed necessary to follow an advancing army."

## CYCLIST UNITS WON PRAISE

How the "Petrol Cavalry" Did Its Part in the Crushing of the Detested Hun.

During the recent actions in France the military cyclist units have won well-earned praise, London Tit-Bits says.

When it is remembered that well-trained military cyclists can cover 60 miles a day on average roads and come into action at the end of the ride something of their advantage over cavalry can be realized. Cycles, unlike horses, do not tire rapidly, and, furthermore, require neither food nor drink.

In a rear-guard action, when whole armies are falling back into new positions, it is difficult to send up supplies to horses, and even the transport of infantry in omnibuses causes congestion of the traffic. Cyclists, on the other hand, can literally "get through anywhere."

The men are all skilled riders, and practiced shots, and, above all, well trained in map reading and finding their own way. Carrying the normal equipment of cartridges on their person and a further supply on each machine, they come into action quickly and bring their full fire power to bear. It is now 30 years since military cyclists were officially recognized among the official forces of the crown, but it was never thought that they would play such a valuable part as the "Petrol Cavalry" has done in this great struggle.

## Why Windows Should Be Open.

Sabourin mentions the great hostility of the public to the open-window treatment. Apparently it is necessary to compromise with the patient's relatives on this score. There is, of course, no objection to airing the room while it is empty. The windows should be closed when the patient returns, to allow him to undress, and the bed should be as far as possible from the open window, with its foot turned toward the latter. The window should be wide open after the patient is abed. However, it is advisable to establish tolerance by raising the window but a short distance the first night and increasing it gradually. There are various devices to use in cold weather to keep the wind from blowing on the patient, chief of which is a screen to be placed at the foot of the bed.—Journal de Medicine et de Chirurgie Pratiques.

## How Aphids Will Be Fought.

War has been declared on the aphids that annually destroyed thousands of dollars worth of crops in eastern Washington and Oregon. An army of ladybugs is being recruited by the United States bureau of entomology with the assistance of game wardens throughout the two northwestern states.

The ladybug is the natural enemy of the aphids. When liberated in a colony of aphids the ladybug's actions are anything but ladylike. One ladybug is said to be more than a match for 100 able-bodied aphids. The army of ladybugs is now in winter quarters in the mountains at an altitude of about 3,000 feet. The game wardens will be required to round them up and have them ready for the spring drive.

## Why Lemon Is Valuable.

If the testimony of the Sicilian citrus chamber is given due consideration in determining the status of a lemon, it deserves an important place in the list of first aids. According to the authority mentioned the lemon aids are chiefly medicinal and hygienic. Its juice is of value in treating diphtheria and gout. For ordinary colds it is a great specific. It will cure slight wounds and chilblains. The juice of several lemons taken every day will help to cure rheumatism and prove an antidote for diabetes; small slices applied to corns will ease the pain.

## WHY

Modern Environment Was Fatal to Eskimo

Mene, the Eskimo boy whom Admiral Peary brought back from the arctic zone years ago, is dead of pneumonia in a logging camp. It was scarcely a kindness, though meant as one, for Peary to take him away from his native snow and ice. A man of the old stone age could not survive in the modern environment of civilization; or perhaps in the view of the Cro-Magnons, who drew pictures in colors on the walls of French and Spanish caves 20,000 years ago, drawings that still survive, civilization does not amount to much when dangers from street cars, automobiles, falling airplanes, influenza and a multitude of other things are greater than were those from the sabre-toothed tiger or the woolly rhinoceros in their day.

No Eskimo has ever flourished in the temperate zone. The scenery of Greenland and Baffin Land may be monotonous, it may have a certain uniform whiteness that tires the eye, but fresh air is abundant and nipping. It is not poisoned by soft-coal smoke, and it suits the native's lungs.

## TO ENGLISHMAN THE HONOR

How Ice Cream, Perhaps Most Popular of Delicacies, Was Given to Appreciative World.

Many persons think that Dolly Madison made the first ice cream, but Thyrna Samter Winslow, an English woman, who has made a long and careful study of the subject declares that Dolly Madison was merely the first person in America to serve it. This was at a White House reception during the administration of President Madison. The guests liked the cream so well that they asked how it was made, and from that first beginning a vast business has grown up. According to a creamery expert, the American people eat more than 250,000,000 gallons of ice cream in a year. The first ice cream was made by a London confectioner named Gunton, and others learned to make it. Gunton's methods of freezing were crude and uncertain. It remained for Nancy Johnson, wife of an American naval officer, to invent the ice cream freezer.

## How Huns Maligned British.

Away back to Jeanne d'Arc went the Germans in their attempt to get up a ruckus between Great Britain and France during the recent war. In newspapers copiously illustrated and written in French the Boches hoped to persuade the polli that all was wrong with the Tommy. How they must have improved the morale of the allies by the mirth they created.

Two samples of these newspapers, La Guerre Qui Vient, and L'Anglais tel qu'il est, were recently received by Mrs. Dorothy Llewellyn Field from her husband, Lieut. Ralph E. Field, Twenty-sixth Engineers, A. E. F. Portraits of plump British colonels photographing starving Hindus, of British sportsmen tying darky babies to the trees of the river bank as bait for crocodile, Great Britain represented on the map as an octopus (none of whose tentacles established any revolution during the war)—all these and many other items give the British a rare showing up.

And you should see how the missionaries and the Salvation army are laid out! So it happened that on November 11—

## How Monument Was Started.

Many months ago a girl—the sweetheart of a soldier at Camp Devens, Mass.—brought to the camp a bit of stone from her home and gravely laid it on a designated spot. That little action was the beginning of the sweetheart's monument.

In the months following, other girls, the rich and the poor, from the coast fishing villages and the Berkshire hills, brought bits of stone and laid them close to the first.

Today where the first piece of rock was laid, there is a tall shaft composed of hundreds of multi-colored stones. It was dedicated as the sweetheart's monument and has a bronze tablet with the inscription: "To the memory of those who at the call of humanity laid aside their vocations to become soldiers in the grand army of liberty."

## How to Tackle Business.

There's satisfaction in getting down to business.

It's a worry when you feel the responsibility resting upon you and you can't change the weight. To be able to get down to business after every interruption, to take up the thread where it was dropped without having to go back, makes a man feel like a conqueror. This consciousness of strength helps him master trials without worry. That leaves a reserve for other demands that shows a man's strength. Once feel that you are master of your own self and the problems that confront you and you can tackle double duty and get away with it. It's a matter of getting down to business and letting other things go. It's the mark of success offered the many but mastered by the few. Be one of them.

## How Flying Tanks Operate.

One of the reasons why the Germans quit was that the flying tank was coming into large use by the allies. The Huns had learned to dread any hint of a tank but their own. The flying tank is an armored battleplane that could not be punctured by small artillery and the business it could do with the enemy was something fierce.

## VICTORY LOAN WILL PUT COUNTRY BACK ON PEACE BASIS

Billions Needed To Pay Producers And Teach Maimed Soldiers New Trades.

Once in a while someone asks: "What's the need of another Liberty Loan now that the war's over?"

Officials of the War Loan organization in this district have replied by outlining some of the purposes for which money will be needed by the Government next spring.

It is shown that the amount raised by the Fourth Liberty Loan lasted only until December first. Expenditures are going on now at the rate of nearly two billion dollars a month. There will be a gradual reduction of treasury disbursements as the war debts are wiped out. The revenue from taxes will not be sufficient to pay all the bills, so the people will be called upon to provide the money by subscribing to Government bonds. The issue will be for not more than six billion dollars.

## Pay Day at Home.

This enormous outlay of money is going to pay off the army of producers at home—the farmers, merchants, manufacturers and others. America had just begun to fight when the Hun decided it was time to quit. Allied leaders expected the war to last another year and the United States Government was turning out ships, arms, ammunition and food with a view to overwhelming Germany next fall.

Treasury officials have revealed that America would have had a tank at the front for every seventy-five feet of the line in 1919—thirty thousand tanks! We would have had ten tons of mustard gas ready for shipment for every ton Germany could produce. Thousands of batteries of guns would have been in action for every one America had in 1918. Everything else was being produced in proportion.

This gigantic preparation brought an early end to the war and saved thousands of lives. Victory Bonds will pay for this work which had been contracted for and was being delivered when the armistice was signed.

## Army Being Demobilized.

There are other purposes for which money is needed.

Part of our army of two million men must be kept in Europe until the peace treaty is signed. These soldiers must be fed, clothed and otherwise maintained. Then they must be brought home. The sick and wounded must be cared for in hospitals. The army must be demobilized. There are thousands of maimed soldiers, heroes of the great war, who must be taught self-supporting trades and given an opportunity to earn their living.

This reconstruction work at home must be carried on. The job must be finished. The American people who furnished the money to win the war must supply it also to bring the nation back to a peace basis.

## Gadsden Woman Chosen To Name "Victory Vessel"



Mrs. Alexander Greet, of Gadsden, Ala., will be sponsor at the launching of one of the vessels of America's new merchant marine. Gadsden was one of ten cities in the Sixth Federal Reserve District which won the honor of selecting the name for a ship by its large over-subscription to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Mrs. Greet was chosen by the committee in appreciation of her work in Liberty Loan campaigns. She has been active in all war work and has four sons in the army. Gadsden expects to live up to its record in the Victory Loan.

## Bonds For Reconstruction.

Four Liberty Loans have been floated by the Government to provide weapons of destruction. The Victory has been won; the country is turning from war to peace. Now the nation is called upon to subscribe once more; to buy Victory Bonds to settle the war debts and provide the means of carrying through the work of reconstruction. Peace must be financed as well as war.

## PACKERS ACCUSED OF RESTRAINT IN TRADE

BY THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION IN A SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Five Big Packing Companies of the Country Charged With Having Effected a Combination in Restraint of Trade Controlling Fresh Meats.

Washington.—The Federal Trade Commission, in a supplemental report submitted to Congress, charged five big meat packing companies of the country with having effected a combination in restraint of trade, and with having controlled the sale of live stock and fresh meats. Evidence is cited at length to support the charges. Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., Inc., and the Cudahy Packing Co. are named.

"The evidence of the present-day existence of a meat combination among five packers is voluminous and detailed," the report said. "This evidence is convincing, consisting as it does largely of documents written by the packers and their agents and including the memoranda made by one of the participants in the combination of the terms and conditions agreed upon at various meetings of the packers."

The principal conclusions to be drawn from this mass of evidence relating to combinations among the packers, the report says, are:

"1. That Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson Company, Inc., and the Cudahy Packing Co. are in an agreement for the division of live stock purchases throughout the United States according to certain fixed percentages. That this national live stock division is reinforced by local agreements among the members of the general combination operating at each of the principal markets, as at Denver, where Armour and Swift divide their live stock 'fifty-fifty.' That these national and local live stock purchase agreements constitute a restraint of interstate commerce in live animals and in the sale of meat and other animal products, stifling competition among the five companies, substantially controlling the prices to be paid live stock producers and the prices to be charged consumers of meat and other animal products, and giving the members of the combination unfair and illegal advantage over actual and potential competitors."

"2. That the five companies exchange confidential information, which is not made available to their competitors, and employ jointly paid agents to secure information which is used to control and manipulate live stock markets."

"3. That the five companies act collectively through their buyers in the purchase of live stock."

"4. That Swift & Company, Armour & Company, Morris & Company, and Wilson Company, Inc., through their subsidiary and controlled companies in South America, combined with certain other companies to restrict and control shipments of beef and other meats from South America to the United States and other countries."

"5. That the five companies act collectively in the sale of fresh meat."

"6. That there is a joint contribution to funds expended under their secret control to influence public opinion and governmental action and thus to maintain the power of their combination."

"7. That the agreements, understandings and pools heretofore recited are reinforced by the community of interest among the five companies above named through joint ownership, either corporate or individual, of various enterprises. Two or more of the interests thus have joint ownership of representation in 108 concerns as far as ascertained to July, 1918."

The report said the "big five" jointly employ men at markets to gather market conditions and thus check each other's operations. Analyzing conditions at various markets, the report said that at St. Joseph, Mo., Swift, Armour and Morris operate at yards controlled by Swift.

## Wholesale Deportations of Greeks.

London.—Reuters Limited has received from a Greek source figures showing that in the spring of 1914 the Turks deported 700,000 Greeks, of whom 500,000 are now refugees in Greece. Since the war to the end of 1917 the Turks deported 2,140,000 Greeks and Armenians, of whom 900,000 Armenians and 700,000 Greeks have been massacred and 200,000 mobilized Greeks have been put to death or have died of their sufferings.

## Confidential Papers Are Stolen.

Christiania.—The Aftenposten says the Bolsheviks have raided the Norwegian Legation at Petrograd and stolen confidential papers belonging to the Norwegian and Swiss Governments.

## Work To Be Found For Fighters.

Washington.—All the Government and private organizations which have been actively concerned with the prosecution of the war, and in particular with the welfare of soldiers and sailors, are to unite in a great drive to find suitable civilian employment for the nation's fighting men as they are demobilized. All efforts will be directed toward not only replacing the men in industry, commerce and agriculture, but in finding for the individual man the best work open to him.

## STAUBS THEATRE

Monday Night, Feb. 17

The Big Cartoon Musical Comedy

## THE CAPTAIN & THE KIDS

A Quaint Farce Embodying Everything Good In Musical Comedy  
The Banner Show of the Year, A Magnificent Scenic Production With a Wealth of Gorgeous Gowns

Thursday Night Feb. 20

America's Best Laughing Show

## RAYMOND HITCHCOCK

In His New Musical Revue

## HITCHY KOO--1918

Company of Pre-eminent Personal Importance. Chorus of 40 Under 20

Friday Night Feb. 21

## FREDERICK V. BOWERS

(HIMSELF)

In His Musical Success

## I'M-SO-HAPPY

GIRLS—GIRLS—GIRLS

## 2,004 MORE TROOPS ARRIVE

Transport Stockholm Brings Large Units of Negro Soldiers Home From France.

New York, Feb. 13.—The transport Stockholm arrived here from Brest with 2,004 American troops. These arrivals included field and staff, headquarters company, medical detachment and companies A, B, C and D of the Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth infantry regiment, Ninety-third division; the Eight Hundred and Fifty-fourth company, transportation corps; casual companies Nos. 216 of Maryland and 222 of Iowa, and 234 of Mississippi, all the foregoing being negro troops. Also on board were more than 400 casual officers and men of various branches of the service and 14 nurses and 18 civilians.

## HOLDS TO "RIGHT TO STRIKE"

Not Affected by United States Ownership, Conductors' Chief Says.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The right of railroad employees to strike would be insisted upon under government ownership, A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, said in reply to questions of Senator Cummins of Iowa during his examination on railroad problems before the senate commerce committee.

## War Cost 193 Billions.

Washington.—The total cost of the war to all belligerents, including the Central Powers, was placed at \$193,000,000,000 by Secretary Baker in his address at the American Women's Victory dinner. This estimate, the Secretary said, was based on figures just compiled by the War College. New inventions in the process of development by the associated Governments and the enemy, Mr. Baker said, would have made the fifth year of the war twice as destructive in human life as all the four years that had gone before.

## Vienna Bankers Fear Panic.

Vienna.—Bankers here fear a financial panic throughout the former empire because of the recent efforts of the new republics to discard the old paper kronen of the empire by re-stamping them so that in effect they become new money. At the present time there are about 33,000,000,000 kronen of this old paper money in circulation, while the new Austrian state has only about 10,000,000,000 kronen in circulation.

## BOARD SETS MINIMUM WAGE

Decision of Official Body Is Likely to Be of Far-Reaching Importance to the Workers.

Five policies of far-reaching consequence in the employment of labor were laid down by the national war labor board. They were:

1. Approval of the principle of the eight-hour day.
2. Insistence on the payment to labor of a "living wage."
3. Disapproval of the employment of children under fourteen on government contracts.
4. Disapproval of the direct or indirect employment on government contracts of prisoners who have been sentenced to hard labor.
5. Adoption of a dividing line between the war industries in which women should be employed and those in which they should not.

In the adoption of these principles, applied by the board in many instances to labor disputes pending before that body, the board, of which former President William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh are joint chairmen, has not hesitated to go beyond the rival claims of employers and the employees.

This was notably the case in the announcement by the board of its decision in the dispute involving 3,000 employees in eight plants at Waynesboro, Pa.

In this case the board established 40 cents an hour as the minimum wage to be paid any class of workers, including common laborers, on the theory that less than that amount was not a living wage.

By living wage, it was explained, the board meant "the minimum rate of wage to permit the worker and his family to subsist in health and comfort."

## TO FRANK HENDERSON

Gladys Henderson vs. Frank Henderson  
State of Tennessee In the Chancery Court of Knox Co. No. 16448

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant, Frank Henderson is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of April next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed by him and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 4th day of Feb. 1919

J. C. FORD, Clerk and Master.  
T. J. Cline, Sol.

Feb. 8 15 22 Mar 1 1919

## TO JERRY M. LEE

Anná Wright Lee vs. Jerry M. Lee  
State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County No. 16439

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Jerry M. Lee is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tenn., on or before the first Monday of April next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks. This 13th day of February 1919

J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master  
S. E. N. Moore, Sol.  
Feb 15 22 Mar. 1 8 1919

## NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

TO HENRY H. BARNETT  
Gertrude H. Barnett vs. Henry H. Barnett

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 16413

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to that the defendant Henry H. Barnett is justly indebted to complainant and is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendant's property, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of March next and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks. This 22nd day of January 1919

J. C. FORD Clerk & Master.  
Will D. Wright, Sol.

Jan. 25 Feb. 1 8 15 1919

## NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE

Chavannes Lumber Co. vs. W. C. Karnes et al

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 16400

In this cause, it appearing from the original bill filed which is sworn to that the defendant W. C. Karnes is justly indebted to complainant and is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendant's property, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of March next and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks. This 21st day of Jan. 1919

J. C. FORD, C. & M.  
O. L. White, Sol.  
Jan. 25 Feb. 1 8 15 -1919

## NOTICE OF INSOLVENCY.

To the Creditors of the estate of H. T. Turner, Deceased.

The insolvency of the estate of H. T. Turner, deceased, having been suggested to the County Court Clerk of Knox county, Tennessee, notice is hereby given, as required by the order of said Clerk, to all persons having claims against said estate to file the same with the clerk of said court at his office in Knoxville, properly verified as required by law, on or before the 8th day of July 1919 or be forever barred. Any one indebted to the said estate is hereby notified to make payment to me at once.

Noble Smithson Administrator.